

To George Chambers Esq. *Edin: 16<sup>th</sup> April 1796.*

## PEDIGREE

OF

*Sir James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan, and Sunart, Bart. LL. D.*

CONTAINING

AN ABSTRACT OF THE DESCENTS,

*With the Authorities annexed.*

FEW families have claims to higher antiquity than that of RIDEL, or RIDDELL, and fewer still have such grounds upon which to establish their pretensions. Indeed the authorities supporting their history, are such as rarely occur in genealogy; particularly at a period so early as that in which it commences. The family derives its origin from the Counts or Earls of Angouleme, in France.

GEN. I. A. D. 866.—WULGRINUS, styled Propinquus, or relation to Charles the Bald, King of France, and Emperor of Germany, is the first person of this family, whose name history has recorded. In the year 886, he was created by that prince Earl of Angouleme and Perigord. He married Rosalinda, daughter to Bernard, the famous Duke of Thoulouse,\* who was son of William, Duke of Aquitain, who died A. D. 806, and was afterwards canonised; and grandson of Earl Theodoric, one of the chief captains under Charlemagne. In right of Rosalinda, Wulgrinus acquired the Earldom of Agen.† By her he had issue two sons; Alduin, (so called after his paternal uncle, Alduin, the famous Abbot of St. Denis, and chief minister of France, under Lewis le Debonnaire§) who succeeded to the Earldom of Angouleme; and William, who had for his inheritance the Earldoms of Perigord and Agen, ancestor of the Earls of Perigord, which branch was afterwards united to this family, as will hereafter appear. Wulgrinus died A. D. 886.†

GEN. II. A. D. 886.—ALDUIN (I.) Earl of Angouleme. The walls of this chief city of his principality he rebuilt, in order to defend it against the incursions of the Normans, who, at that time, grievously infested the country. He died A. D. 916, leaving for his successor his son.||

\* Chronicon Ademari Cabannensis ap. Recueil des Historiens des Gaules, et de la France a Bouquet. tom. vii. p. 227.

† Theganus de Gestis Ludovici Pii ap. Bouquet supra citat. t. vi. p. 80, &c. vid. Index sub articulo Bernard; Histoire de France par Daniel, Mezeray, &c. under the reign of Charles the Bald, and Lewis le Debonnaire; and Vita S. Guillelmi ap. Bouquet, t. v. p. 470.

§ History of France under Lewis le Debonnaire; and Chron. Ademari. Caban. ap. Bouquet, t. vii. p. 277, &c.

† Chronicon Ademari. Caban. ap. Bouq. et sup. et t. viii. p. 233, &c.

|| Chron. Ademari. Caban. ap. Bouquet, t. viii. p. 233, et seq.



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GEN. III. A. D. 916.—WILLIAM I. surnamed Sector-ferri, or Taille-fer, that is, Iron-cutter. He acquired this name from his having, in an engagement with the Normans, cloven through, with one stroke of his sword, the body of Storis their King, though clad in armour. He was succeeded by his son.¶

GEN. IV. A. D. 963.—ARNOLD, Earl of Angouleme. He became a monk, Anno 998, and was succeeded by his son.\*

GEN. V. A. D. 998.—WILLIAM II. who married Gerberga, daughter of Galfridus or Geoffery I. Earl of Anjou, and sister of Fulco III. grandfather of Henry II. King of England. This William was a nobleman equally celebrated for munificence, his valour, and his prudence. He died shortly after returning from a journey to the Holy Land, the 8th day of the ides of April, A. D. 1028, leaving two sons, Alduin and Galfridus, who successively became heirs to the earldom.†

GEN. VI. A. D. 1028.—ALDUIN II. Earl of Angouleme, died A. D. 1034, and was succeeded by his brother.§

GEN. VI. A. D. 1034.—GALFRIDUS, who married Petronilla, sole daughter and heir of Marnard, surnamed the Rich, Baron of Archiac and Botaville. By her he had issue five sons,—1. Fulco, his successor in the Earldom of Angouleme, ancestor of the Earls of Angouleme. This branch ended in Isabella, married to John, King of England. From her every sovereign, who has since sat on the throne of England, to the present day, has been descended.—2. Galfridus Ridel, ancestor of this family.—3. Arnold de Montausier.—William and Aymar, the fourth and fifth sons, became successively Bishops of Angouleme. Earl Galfridus died A. D. 1048.‡

GEN. VII. A. D. 1048.—GALFRIDUS, or GEOFFERY RIDEL, the second son of Galfridus, Earl of Angouleme, is particularly mentioned by the writer of the lives of the Earls of Angouleme, (almost a cotemporary historian) as having assumed his surname, and is described by it, when he gives an account of Earl Galfridus's issue. Thus never was the origin of any family better ascertained.¶

Galfridus

¶ Chron. Ademar. Caban. ap. Bouquet, t. viii. p. 233, et seq.

\* Ibid. et Chron. Engoulism. Ibid. Ibid. et. p. 259.

† Ibid. Ibid. Ibid. p. 235, et t. x. p. 146. et 163.

§ Ibid. et Hist. Pontif. et Comit. Engoulism. Ibid. t. xi. p. 264; and History of England tempore King John.

‡ The arms of Angouleme, which were Lozengy Or, and Gules, were for some time marshalled with the royal arms of England—Parfaite Science d'Armoires. *Sandford's Genealogical History, and Nisbet's Heraldry*, p. 75.

In France, so much honour was attached in idea to the titles of Angouleme and Perigord, that five princes of the blood royal of France assumed the title of Earl of Angouleme, and two of them with the additional title of Earl of Perigord. The last of these five princes mounted the throne of France under the name of Francis I. A. D. 1515.

¶ The surname of the family is to be found spelt various ways, as, *Ridel, Riddell, Rydel, Rudel*, &c. and with the Latin termination, *Ridellus, Rydellus, Rudellus*, or sometimes *Ridelli, Rydelli, Rudelli*. A variety of instances might be mentioned, taken both from English and French authors; but we shall here state only the authority of Rymer's *Fœdera*, as being express with regard to the point, and well known to English readers. There we find that the Ridels of Blaye, the descendants of Galfridus, possessing the same



Galfridus had for his inheritance the baronies Montaufier and Blaye, in Guienne. The former he seems to have given up to his younger brother, Arnold, who was thence called Arnold de Montaufier; the latter he possessed in the same manner as his father Galfridus had done, when his elder brother, Earl Alduin, was alive. ¶

Galfridus married Agnes, daughter and heir of Albert II. Earl of Perigord, who was a descendant, as himself, in the seventh degree, from Wolgrinus, Earl of Angouleme and Perigord. She had been married to William Duke of Gascony, but was separated from him on account of relationship.\* By Countess Agnes, he had issue two sons.\* Of these, the eldest was Helias Ridel, who succeeded to the earldom of Perigord, ancestor of the Earls, Helias Ridel III. IV. and V. Bofo II. Ridel, and of Jordana Ridel, Countess of Perigord, married to Archibald V. Viscount of Comborne, who became the stock of the succeeding earls.\* Helias was also ancestor of the Ridels, Barons of Bergerac, in Perigord, who all bore, for several generations, the christian name and surname of Helias Ridel. This branch

same lands which he held, and retaining not only his surname, but also his christian name of Galfridus, have their names written in this indiscriminate manner. The same is the case with the Ridels, Barons of Bergerac, another branch of his descendants, who retained the surname of Helias for many generations successively. Among many other passages in Rymer's *Fædera*, compare the following, viz. in the London edition—t. i. p. 351—p. 401—ib.—ib.—p. 410—p. 415—p. 416—ib.—p. 432—p. 462—p. 555—p. 842—t. ii. p. 647—t. iii. p. 315—ib.—and p. 529.—And in the Dutch edition, 1739—vide t. ii. pt. I.—p. 140—p. 144—p. 146—and p. 152—t. i. pt. II.—p. 1.—ibid—t. i. pt. IV. p. 3—t. ii. pt. I. p. 2.—ibid—t. ii. pt. I. p. 84—ibid—and t. ii. pt. III. p. 82.

It may be here proper to take notice of a very singular error into which some Scotch genealogists have lately fallen. The family of Ridel has been by them mistakingly considered as the same with another of the surname of De Ridale. Accordingly they have blended together and confounded the history of both.

*De Ridale* is evidently a local surname, and has its origin from the district of that name in Yorkshire. This might have been very safely presumed, without farther evidence: but such is not wanting; for the fact is confirmed by history and records. Persons of that name were settled in Ridale, in Yorkshire, as early as the middle of the twelfth century. One of them, Walter de Ridale, it appears, went into Scotland, at the time that David I. sovereign of that kingdom, brought the monks of Riveaux, in Ridale, to settle them at Melros, in Roxboroughshire; and there acquired the lands of Lillisleaf, in the same county. The descendants of this Walter, as well as himself, retained possessions at the same time both in Ridale and Roxboroughshire; so that the origin of the family is clear beyond dispute. Vide Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*; Chartulary of Riveaux among Cotton's MSS. and compare Rot. Eboracen. 5. Ric. 1. 58, 68. ap. Madox's *Hist. Exchequer*, p. 67, respecting the lands of Brachebe held by Patricius de Ridale, with Sir Robert Douglas's account of the family in his *Baronage of Scotland*.

When particles before surnames came to be abolished about the middle of the fifteenth century, the surname of De Ridale passed into that of this family; the sound being completely the same. This circumstance, and one or two others that might be mentioned, furnishes an apology for the mistakes of the Scotch genealogists above alluded to.

Another branch of this family of De Ridale, beside that of Lillisleaf, in Scotland, settled at Berwick upon Tweed. Philip de Ridale was mayor of that town, an office which was then of great importance, in the reign of King Edward I. Whether he was the chief of all the family of De Ridale, or whether he was of a younger branch, we know not; but it seems probable that the honourable family, the Riddells, of Swinburn Castle, are his descendants.

¶ *Hist. Pontif. et Comit. Engoulim.* ap. Bouquet, t. xi. p. 264, and *Gallia Christiana*, t. ii. vid. Index Artic. Galfridus Rudelli.

\* *Ibid.* t. xi. p. 265, and *Chron. Malleacense* ap. Bouq. t. xi. p. 217.

ended in Margaret Ridel, married to Reginald de Pons, ancestor of the once celebrated house of De Pons, in France.†

Earl Galfridus's second son was

GEN. VIII. A. D. 1075.—GALFRIDUS (II.) RIDEL, who succeeded to his father's paternal inheritance of Blaye, in Guienne. This Galfridus became renowned for his warlike exploits. He assisted the Normans in the reduction of Apulia, and William the Conqueror in his expedition against England; where he was rewarded by that prince with large grants of land.\* He married the sister of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, by whom he left issue four sons — 1. Galfridus his successor. — 2. Hugh Ridel, who obtained for his patrimony the lands at Farringdon, &c. in Northamptonshire; besides which he held the barony of Rilly, in Touraine, in France, and the manor of Cranston, in Scotland. Hugh was father of Reginald, and grandfather of Hugh II. Ridel,† who, having no male issue, his granddaughter, Margaret, by Peter de St. Medard, lord of the manor of Witering, became heir to his own estate, and to that of Witering. This Margaret the daughter married Hugh Ridel, that will be afterwards mentioned.‡ — 3. Philip Ridel, father of Gervasius, a great favourite with David I. King of Scotland, from whom he received the lands of Primside, in Roxboroughshire; but died a canon of Jedburgh, leaving no issue.§ Philip was also father of Gerald Ridel, Baron of Vercillac, in Guienne, who entered into the church, but was divested of holy orders at the council of Clermont, having received them from the pope, deemed the antipope.¶ — 4. The fourth son of Galfridus was Matthias Ridel, who became Abbot of Petersburgh, Anno 1105, but died the year following, at Gloucester, where he was buried.††

Besides these sons, Galfridus left issue two daughters, Hewisia, married to Hugh de St. Lez, and Petronilla, the wife of Richard de Oxendon.‡‡

GEN. IX. A. D. 1098.—GALFRIDUS (III.) RIDEL succeeded to Blaye, and to his father's lands in England. He was Lord Justiciary of all England, the highest office under the crown, in the time of King Henry I.; but suffered shipwreck, and was drowned with Prince William, King Henry's son, Anno 1120. His wife was Geva, daughter to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, (and Geva his first wife, daughter of Robert de Buci) nephew to William the Conqueror, by whom he had issue a son, named Robert, who died under age, and a daughter.\*\*

† Fragment. Hist. Petragor. Episcop. ap. Bouquet, t. xi. p. 392, et seq. Chronic. Gaufredi Vossensis ap. Id. t. xi. p. 425, and Gallia Christiana, t. ii.

\* Hist. Rerum Italicar. Gaufred. Malaterræ; Roll of Battle Abbey; and Doomday Book, vol. ii. p. 280; and Gallia Christiana, t. ii. vid. Index artic. Galfridus Rudelli.

† Sir Simon d'Ewes's Collections, No. 294. Harl. MSS. Hist. Ambas. Dominor. ap. Bouquet xii. p. 506, 515, and 516. Chartulary of Kelso, p. 123, b. and Chartulary of Pipewell.

‡ Rot. P. 16th Henry II. Northampton, and Regist. Petroburgen. ap. MSS. Cotton. in Mus. Brit. § Holm Chartulary ap. MSS. Cotton. Nisbet's Heraldry, t. ii. p. 203; and Carta facta Canonici de Jedburgh a Rege Guilielmo circa an. 1165 penes Ducem de Buccleugh.

¶ Gallia Christiana, t. ii. p. 521. †† Willes's Account of Mitred Abbeyes, vol. i. p. 145.

‡‡ Chartulary of Pipewell, p. 83.

\*\* Gallia Christiana, t. ii. Dugdale's Baronage, Segar's Baronage, and Sir Sim. d'Ewes's Collections; also Charters in the British Museum.



GEN. X. A. D. 1120.—MATILDA RIDEL, who became his heir. She married Richard Basset, Lord Justiciary of all England to King Henry I. after the death of Galfridus Ridel, his father-in-law. He was of an ancient and noble family, being the son of Ralph Basset, Lord Justiciary of England; grandson of Thurstine, who came over with William the Conqueror; great grandson of Osmund, a powerful Baron in Normandy; and great great grandson of Hugh Basset, who lived in the end of the tenth century.

Matilda, and Richard her husband, founded the Abbey of Laud, in Leicestershire. Geva her mother founded the Monastery of Canwell, in Staffordshire.\*

The issue of this marriage was four sons.—1. *Galfridus*, who, in honour of his mother, assumed the surname of Ridel, ancestor of this family.—2. Ralph Basset, ancestor of the Bassets of Drayton, peers of the realm. This branch ended in heirs female, married into the families of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the Earls of Stafford, and the Chaworths.—3. William Basset, ancestor of the Bassets of Sapcote, peers of the realm; which branch ended in heirs female, about the same time with that of Drayton, viz. about the end of the fourteenth century. An account of both is given in Dugdale's Baronage.†—4. Jordan, who assumed, like his eldest brother Galfridus, the surname of Ridel; and became possessed of the lands of Nogent and Aurillac, in Champagne, in France. He was the father of Stephen Ridel, Archdeacon of Ely, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and afterwards Keeper of the Great Seal in England, under King John.‡

GEN. XI. A. D. 1139.—GALFRIDUS (IV.) RIDEL was Baron of Blaye, in France, and held fifteen knights fees in England of the king in capite, besides lands in Normandy, and others in England, as a feudatory.¶ He afterwards entered into the church, wherein he became the chief support of the king against the machinations and intrigues of Thomas a Becket; being induced indeed to take holy orders from that view, and at the king's entreaties. He was Archdeacon of Canterbury, while that see was filled by Becket; who used to declare, that his greatest enemy upon earth was Galfridus, and also to give him on that account the name of the Arch-devil of Canterbury. Galfridus, after the death of Becket, became Bishop Palatine of Ely. In the civil line, he was first one of the barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards Grand Justiciary of the Realm. During the whole reign of King Henry II. he was employed in the most important services, such as embassies, and the like. He died the 21st day of August, A. D. 1189, leaving immense wealth, which King Richard I. seized on account of his having died intestate.§

\* Gallia Christiana, t. ii.—Dugdale's Ancient Usage of Bearing Arms; and Annals Eginhardi ap. Bouquet, t. x. p. 741.

† Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 378, et seq.

‡ Vita Henrici II. Benedicti Petroburgensis ap. Bouq. t. xiii. p. 152.—Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ, p. 22, and Chartulary of Dumfermling; Bentham's History of the Church of Ely; Beatson's Political Index artic. Chancellors of Ireland; and Smollet's Hist. of England, an. 1212.

¶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 555; and Hist. Pontific. & Comit. Engoulism. ap. Bouquet, t. xi.

§ Anglia Sacra; Lives of the Prelates; Hollinshead's Chronicle and Smollet's Hist. England sub. an. 1164, 1173, 1177, 1189, &c.

Galfridus was twice married. By his first wife he had issue two sons, Galfridus and Richard. Galfridus (V.) Ridel, the eldest son, obtained the principality of Blaye, upon his father's entering into the church. This Galfridus is the celebrated Troubadour, whose poetry and adventures are of the most singular nature which the ages of chivalry ever produced. An account of them may be seen in the History of the Troubadours, written by the learned M. de St. Palaye. He died of love at Tripoli, in Palestine, where he was magnificently interred in a tomb of Porphyry, by order of the Countess of Tripoli, the object of his affections. §

Richard, Galfridus's second son, upon the death of his brother, Galfridus V. succeeded to almost all the family estates in England. This Richard had reassumed the surname of Basset. He is the ancestor of the Bassets, of Weldon, peers of the realm, a branch of this family, which ended Anno 1409, in heirs female, married into the families of Aylesbury, Knivet, and Howard.\*

Galfridus's second wife was Sibilla, sister to William Mauduit, Lord of Hanslap, and ancestor of the Earls of Warwick. By her he left issue two sons and a daughter. Hugh, the eldest son, is the direct ancestor of this family. † William was the name of the second son. He was lord of the manor of Risby, in the county of Lincoln, and of Primside and Glengarnock, in Scotland; of which kingdom he was High Chancellor, under William the Lion. He died A. D. 1214, leaving issue a son, named Ralph, his heir. ‡ Ralph acquired the estate of Strixton, in Northamptonshire, by gift of his kinsman, William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, A. D. 1232. He left issue two sons, Robert and Ralph. Robert, the eldest, having no male issue, gave his lands of Strixton to the church, A. D. 1282; || but his estates in Scotland came to his daughter Margaret, married to Henry de Cunningham, ancestor of the Cunninghams, Earls of Glencairn. ¶ Ralph, the second son, had Risby for his inheritance. He was twice married. By his first wife he had an only daughter, Typhany, the wife of Sir William Marmion, to whom he left the manor of Risby. By his second wife Agnes, the heiress of Wildon, in Bedfordshire, he had issue Sir John Ridel, lord of that manor. ††

The daughter whom Galfridus had by Sibilla, his second wife, was Matilda, married to Sewal, the direct ancestor of the noble family of Shirley, Earls Ferrars; from whom also the present Earl of Leicester, Baron de Ferrars, is sprung.\*\*

GEN. XII. A. D. 1189.—HUGH I. RIDEL obtained the principality of Blaye, upon the death of his half brother, Galfridus V. §§ As that Galfridus left no issue,

§ Chartulary of Wilbeck ap. MSS. Cotton in Mus. Britain; History of the Troubadours by M. de St. Palaye, translated by Mrs. Dobson. Dictionnaire de Moreri artic. Rudel.

\* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 555 and p. 378.

† Ibid. Segar, and Sir Simon D' Ewes.

‡ Sir Simon d' Ewes's Collections, No. 380, Harl. MSS. Beatson's Political Index artic. Chancellors of Scotland; and Chartulary of Kelfo.

|| Chartulary of Kelfo, and Cartæ ap. MSS. Harl. 245, p. 39.

¶ Ibid. and Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii. p. 44.

†† Excerpta e Publicis Recordis Scaccarij 313, Harl. MSS. p. 39. Riley's Pleadings of Parl. &c.

\*\* Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 466, and Pedigree of the Earls of Leicester.

§§ Gallia Christiana, t. ii. and Chartulary of Welbeck.



and Richard Basset the second son's became extinct in the male line, the descendants of this *Hugh* are the undoubted representatives of the two families of Ridel and Basset.

Hugh married Margaret, daughter and heir of Peter de Sancto Medardo or Semerc. In her right he acquired the lordship of Witering, in Northamptonshire; and also the manor of Cranston, in Scotland, the barony of Rilly, in Touraine, in France, and considerable property in England, as she was likewise heir to her grandfather, Hugh II. Ridel, as has been already mentioned. § By this means he became a most powerful baron. And his name is truly distinguished in the annals both of England and Scotland. In 1174, he was one of the noblemen that were hostages to King Henry II. for William the Lion, King of Scotland, when taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick.\* To that prince he was allied through the Anjou, Chester, and St. Liz families.

Hugh had issue by Margaret his wife three sons—1. Galfridus, ancestor of this family, who succeeded to all his father's lands.—2. Hugh, who died before his father. †—3. Richard, who succeeded to his mother's inheritance. He died, and left issue his son Hugh, who, having no children, the estates of Witering and Cranston devolved upon his uncle, Galfridus Ridel. ¶

GEN. XIII. A. D. 1209.—GALFRIDUS VI. RIDEL, Lord of Blaye, &c. married Hawisia, daughter and coheir to William Peverel, in whose right he acquired Chiche, Notley, and other lands in Essex, amounting to five knights fees. || He was one of the barons who conspired against King John, Anno 1212. ‡ By the death of his nephew Hugh, he again reunited to the family the estates of Witering and Cranston; but some of the lands possessed by Hugh had been made over by him to Ralph Lord Basset, of Weldon, his kinsman. |||

Galfridus left issue by Hawisia, his wife, two sons—1. Galfridus, ancestor of this family—2. Roger Ridel, who succeeded to his mother's inheritance, and enjoyed it in the life-time of his father; on which account he was always designed Roger Ridel, the son of Galfridus.\*\* He also possessed his father's lands in Normandy, where his posterity seems to have settled. One of them was Martin Ridel, Baron of More and Plainesfette, Grand Treasurer in France, under Lewis XIV. ††

GEN. XIV. A. D. 1249.—GALFRIDUS VII. RIDEL succeeded his father in the barony of Blaye, and lordship of Witering and Cranston. In the king's writs,

§ Rot. Pip. 16th Henry II. Northampton; and Regist. Petroburgens. ap. MSS. Cotton in Mus. Britain.

\* Rymer's Fædera (Dutch edition, 1739) t. ii. pt. I. p. 13, and pt. III. p. 101. Hist. Ang. Scriptor. t. x. p. 1105, &c. and Abernethy's Mart. Achievements.

† Chartularly of Kelfo.

¶ Dugdale's Baronage corrected by Collins; Sir Simon d'Ewes's Collections, No. 380, Harl. MSS. Segar's Baronage; and Burton's History of Liecestershire.

|| Gallia Christiana, t. ii. Rot. Pip. 8th Richard I. and Rot. Scacar. 2. Jo.

‡ Mat. Westmon. an. 1212; and Dugdale's Baronage.

||| Regist. Petroburg. and Milles's Collections.

\*\* Rot. Scacar. and Harl. MSS. No. 30; and Morant's History and Antiquities of Essex.

†† Feoda Norman. ap. Chesnium. et Recherche de la Noblesse de Normandie.

summoning him and his father to attend the army, and bring fifteen men with them at least into the field, this Galfridus is stiled Galfridus Ridel, junior. He was more than once entrusted with the important charge of forming and settling the articles of peace between the two monarchs of England and France; being chosen on the part of the former.¶

He married the heiress of a large estate in the island of Oleron, of which King Henry III. ordered his Seneschal of Gascony to deliver Seizin to her, A. D. 1234.\* But the name of her family has not reached us. By her he had issue two sons—1. Galfridus VIII. his successor.—2. Jordan Ridel.

Jordan acquired the estate of Tilmouth, in this county. In the first year of the reign of King Edward I. he was returned to hold the moiety of that manor. He was the father of William, and grandfather of Sir William, the second of that name proprietor of Tilmouth.†

This is the Sir William Ridel, who, on account of his being Constable of Barnard Castle, has served as the occasion of this short abstract of the history of the family of Ridel being introduced in this place. As the transactions in which Sir William was engaged relate to this county, and as they shew not only, that a branch of this family was settled in it at this early period, but that they held a distinguished rank, a few particulars deserve that notice here, which those concerning other Ridels, still more eminent, have not found in this narrative, intended, as it is, to give merely an abstract of the descents.

Before being Constable of Barnard Castle, Sir William was Constable of the Castle of Norham, being constituted such by Richard Kellow, Bishop of Durham, as well as bailiff of all his lands, &c. belonging to it; but we are unable to determine the precise year. In 1312, the very first year of his being bishop, that prelate, as appears by a charter in the College of Arms, granted him several indulgences with respect to Norham. He freed him from paying suit of court, and all castle-rent that should be due to him during his life. At the same time he agreed to render him the sum of ten pounds yearly, as one of his knights.

When Bishop Kellow surrendered Norham Castle to Edward II. for the term of three years, in order that it might be the means of better defending the marches, that prince entrusted the important charge of it to Sir William Ridel, as the bishop had done.‖

In the year 1315, Sir William was appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland. To this office was also annexed the governorship of Newcastle. After this he was constituted Constable of Barnard Castle. In the year 1321, King Edward II. who seems to have held him in high esteem, addresses him as constable of this castle, and at the same time Andrew de Harcla, and some others, as sheriffs and commanders in the northern parts, to be ready to co-operate with all the forces they could muster against the insurgents. The great services performed by them, and their steady attachment, it is well known, enabled Edward completely to crush

¶ Rymer's Fœdera, t. i. (vid. Index artic. Ridel & Rydel) & Regist. Petroburg.

\* Claus. 19th Henry III.

† Hutchinson's View of Northumb.; Charters in the Royal College of Arms; and Record Episcop. Dunelm. ‖ Record. Episcop. Dunelm.



this insurrection, headed by the Earl of Lancaster, his own kinsman, and abetted by many powerful noblemen.†

Sir William was employed on several important occasions by King Edward. In 1318, he was joined in commission with two others, to cause forty tons of wine to be distributed to the knights, and other persons of the county of Northumberland, having sustained losses, by reason of the incursion of the Scots. In 1320, his majesty, by a writ directed to Sir William, delegates to him the power of admitting to peace any of the Scotch, who should be willing to return to their allegiance, provided they gave proper security for their good conduct in future. David Earl of Athol, and Andrew de Harcla, were each invested with the like powers. The following year Sir William, with Gilbert de Boroughdon, John de Penreth, and Roger de Horsley, were empowered all three, or any two of them, to grant letters patent for a safe-conduct to John de Pilmor, who was expected to come to treat on the part of the Scotch king.

When King Edward III. mounted the throne, he placed no less confidence in Sir William, whose fidelity to his father had been so conspicuous. In the very first year of his reign, he commissioned him, with four others (Henry de Perci, of the noble family of Northumberland, was one) to cause the terms of the truce with Scotland to be faithfully observed, and to see that the offenders should be punished. || Sir William, however, did not live long to enjoy the favour of his sovereign, for he died the following year, A. D. 1328, leaving issue three daughters, his heirs, viz. Isabella, married to Sir Alan de Clavering; Constantia, the wife of Sir John de Kingston; and Joanna, married to Sir Gerald de Woderington. The lands of which Sir William died seized, were the whole manor of Tilmouth, the manor of Twisel, with the hamlets of Dudhoe and Old Grendon, and the manor of Upsetlington; all in the county of Durham. A small part of these lands was held, during life, by Hugh Ridel, a kinsman of Sir William's, that will be afterwards mentioned.\*

GEN. XV. A. D. 1261.—GALFRIDUS (VIII.) RIDEL, eldest son of Galfridus VII. accordingly succeeded to the barony of Blaye, and to the lordships of Witering and Cranston. In France, we find him several times summoned to meet the king well provided with horses and arms; and in England and Scotland, as a great benefactor to religious houses. He died in or about the year 1288, leaving issue three sons. §—I. Galfridus IX. his successor in the barony of Blaye, who was in great favour with King Edward I. and II. the latter of whom wrote a letter in his behalf, *anno* 1208, to the King of France, a copy of which is preserved in Rymer's *Fædera*. He died A. D. 1319, leaving an only daughter his heir, viz. Alicia Ridel, married to William Furt, a Baron in Gascony. Her pretensions to the barony of Blaye were doubtful, as it seems to have been confined, like many others, to heirs male only. In which case it ought to have devolved upon Hugh

† Rymer's *Fædera*, t. iii. p. 904; and Charter of King Edward II. appointing him Sheriff in the Royal College of Arms.

|| Rymer's *Fædera*, t. iii. p. 742; p. 862; p. 865, and t. iv. p. 216.

\* Inquisition deed in the Royal College of Arms.

§ Rymer's *Fædera*, *Regist. Petroburgen.* and *Chartulary of Kello.*

her uncle, after mentioned. Alicia, however, having got possession of it, sold all her rights and pretensions with regard to it, to Edward II. King of England, who had power enough to secure his bargain against any impeachments that could be made against it by a subject; and particularly as it happened that Hugh was at that very time out of favour at court. A clause however was inserted in the deed of conveyance; that should Alicia's rights be rendered invalid, she should lose the greatest part of the purchase money. This deed, by which Alicia transfers Blaye to Edward, (a copy of which is in Rymer's *Fædera*) is sufficient to shew the very great and extensive privileges annexed to the barony; so much so, that it might, with propriety, be termed a principality. §

Galfridus's second son was Hugh Ridel, who succeeded to the manors of Witering and Cranston, and to the barony of Montclare, in Perigord. This Hugh, in consequence of his brother's dying without issue male, became head of the family.

The third son of Galfridus was Nicholas Ridel, who acquired the barony of Sutus, in Agenois, in Guienne, and the manor of Sallowes, in Norfolk. His posterity became the representatives of the family, as will be presently shewn in this narrative.

GEN. XVI. A. D. 1288.—SIR HUGH (III.) RIDEL, Lord of the manors of Witering and Cranston, and Baron of Montclare, in Perigord. He served King Edward I. in his wars against Scotland, and swore fealty to him, *anno* 1296. As he held his lands in Scotland of King Edward, as Lord Paramount, he is described as one of the king's tenants in that country. For tarrying too long in Scotland, K. Edward took from him his manor of Witering, and gave it to his son Galfridus. We have already observed, his rights to the barony of Blaye were also set aside.—Thus deprived of his lands, Hugh went to his kinsman, Sir William Ridel, in Northumberland, who generously settled upon him part of his revenue. †

GEN. XVII. A. D. 1328.—SIR GALFRIDUS (X.) RIDEL, Baron of Montclare, and Lord of the manors of Witering and Cranston; but this last possession he lost in the course of the Scotch wars, in which he took an active part against King Robert Bruce's party. He died about 1346, leaving for his heir his son. ‡

GEN. XVIII. A. D. 1346.—SIR HUGH (V.) RIDEL, Baron of Montclare, and Lord of the manor of Witering. He petitioned King Edward III. to procure him the restitution of Cranston, which (as he says in his petition) his ancestors had held time immemorial of the Kings of England. He himself seems not to have been successful, though John Ridel his successor was. Hugh died A. D. 1363, without issue; whereupon the manor of Witering, as well as the representation of the family, devolved upon the grandson of \*

§ Rymer's *Fædera*, (Dutch edition) t. i. pt. III. p. 151, &c.: t. ii. pt. II. p. 2 and 84; and t. ii. pt. II. p. 82.

† Rot. Gascon. 13th Edw. I.; Rot. Scot. 25th Edw. I.; Rot. Parl. 6th and 7th Edw. II. in vol. I. p. 309; Regist. Oliver Sutton, Episcop. Lincoln. Ragman's Roll. ap. Pryme's Collect. vol. III.; and Chartularies of Kelso, Newbottle, &c.

‡ Rot. Gascon. 10th Edw. III.; Rot. Parl. 6th and 7th Edw. II. and 22d Edw. III.; Regist. Oliver Sutton ut sup. and Regist. Maldon. &c.

\* Rot. Parl. 22d Edw. III. in vol. II. p. 190; Regist. Oliver Sutton, Episcop. Lincoln. Regist. Mon. Maldon, &c.; and Rot. Gascon. 30th Edw. III.



GEN. XVI. A. D. 1288.—SIR NICHOLAS (I.) RIDEL, Baron of Sutus, in Guienne, and Lord of the manor of Sallowes, in Wroxham, in Norfolk, third son of Galfridus (VIII.) Ridel. In the year 1300, when he himself entered into a monastery, he settled this manor, with several other lands, upon his only son.†

GEN. XVII.—WILLIAM (I.) RIDEL, Lord of Sutus, and of the manor of Sallowes, &c. who was returned to hold that lordship in 1316. His name is to be found frequently in the chartulary of Holm, in Norfolk, to which he was a great benefactor, as also that of his son and heir Nicholas. John Ridel, another son of his, entered into the church, and became Rector of Chigwell, in Essex.§

GEN. XVIII. A. D. 1332.—SIR NICHOLAS (II.) RIDEL, Lord of Sutus, and of the manor of Sallowes. He afterwards succeeded to the manor of Witering, in Northamptonshire, and to Montclare, in Perigord, upon the death of his kinsman, Hugh (V.) Ridel, and at the same time became representative of the family.‡ He died shortly after, leaving issue two sons—1. John his successor—2. William, who acquired the manor of Walcot, and other lands in Northamptonshire. He died without issue male, whereupon his property came to be divided between two daughters; one married to Sir Richard Griffin; the other to Sir Richard Sutton.||

GEN. XIX. A. D. 1363.—SIR JOHN (I.) RIDEL succeeded to the family estates in England and France, and also procured a charter from David II. King of Scotland, granting him the manor of Cranston; but this last property he either sold, or was forced to relinquish, as we find it in the possession of another person, viz. William Watson, very soon after.\*

Thus the family, by losing their possessions in Scotland, had for many years no intercourse with that kingdom, till they acquired other property there, as the narrative will presently shew.

Sir John made a conspicuous figure in the wars between England and France; as did likewise his brother William. Sir John was succeeded by his only son.¶

GEN. XX. A. D. 1391.—NICHOLAS (III.) RIDEL, proprietor of the manors of Witering and Sallowes, and Baron of Montclare and Sutus, in France. Nicholas died in 1422, leaving issue three sons—1. Nicholas (IV.) his successor in the manor of Witering.—2. Sir William, who obtained for his inheritance the manor of Sallowes, and the barony of Sutus, in Guienne, where he greatly distinguished himself in several engagements in which he fought. Having no children, the third brother (3.) Thomas succeeded him in his property. §§ The son of this Thomas became head of the family, as will presently appear.

GEN. XXI. A. D. 1422.—NICHOLAS (IV.) RIDEL, Lord of the manor of

† Chartulary of Holm ap. MSS. Cotton; Bloomfield's Hist. Norfolk, vol. V. p. 1347. 1387 and 1388; and Rot. Gascon. 17th Edw. I.

§ Ibid. Ibid; and Newcourt's History Parochial Antiquities, vol. I. p. 312.

‡ Chartularies of Holm and Peterburgh; and Rot. Gascon. 37th Edw. III.

|| Regist. Petroburg. ap. MSS. Cotton. Nero C. VIII.

\* Ibid. and Dictionnaire de M. de Bevy; and Public Archives of Scotland, King David's Book, No. 32.

¶ Dictionnaire de Ceux qui ont servi dans la France, &c. par M. de Bevy.

§§ Chartularies of Holm and Peterburgh; Regist. Oliver Sutton, Episcop. Lincoln; Rot. Gascon. 15th Rich. II.; and Dictionnaire de M. de Bevy.

Witering. He was strongly attached to the house of Lancaster; and in honour of King Henry VI. he named his son and heir. The whole of the family estates on the continent were in his time lost, in consequence of the province of Guienne being wrested from the English crown.† He was succeeded by his son and heir.

GEN. XXII. A. D. 1445.—HENRY RIDEL, proprietor of Witering, and other lands in Northamptonshire. He also distinguished himself by his attachment to the house of Lancaster, during the civil wars. He died A. D. 1471, leaving, by his wife Egidia, who survived him some time, an only daughter his heir, married to Robert Halley, Esq. who, in her right, enjoyed the lands which belonged to the family.‖ Thus the manor of Witering went out of the family, after its being three hundred years and upwards in their possession. Some monuments of the family still remain in the old church of Witering, particularly their coat of arms, Or three piles Gules in point with a dexter bend azure; which is on stained glass in the upper pane of the chancel. The family vault is also to be seen.

Upon the death of Henry Ridel, the representation of the family devolved upon the son of

GEN. XXI. A. D. 1422.—THOMAS (I.) RIDEL, third son of Nicholas (III.) Ridel, Lord of the manors of Witering and Sallowes. To this last manor he himself succeeded, as also to the barony of Sutus, in Guienne. In 1422, he entered into the service of France, when leagued with England. He there served as an English esquire, under his brother Sir William, who was then proprietor of Sallowes.§ Thomas left for his successor his son.

GEN. XXII. A. D. 1428.—SIR JOHN (II.) RIDDELL, Lord of the manor of Sallowes, and Baron of Sutus, in Guienne, where he fought in defence of his property, but lost it irrecoverably, when that province fell into the hands of the French. He bore his own standard, being a knight banneret, and had thirteen esquires who served under him.

He is the first of this family whose name is to be met with written regularly, or nearly so, with two D's and two L's. He was returned to hold Riddell manor, in Sallowes, *anno* 1458—The issue he left were two sons—1. Thomas his successor—2. Robert, who served in the army of France, *anno* 1480, and is stiled an English esquire.\*

GEN. XXIII. A. D. 1474.—THOMAS (II.) RIDDELL, of Sallowes, Esq. In his time the family had lost much of its grandeur and importance. The manor of Witering, and the other lands in Northamptonshire, were now lost: and the estates in Guienne, the possession of which caused the Ridels to have a continued connection with France for five hundred years, that is, from the very date of their being a distinct branch of the Angouleme family, now also remained to them no longer.¶

† Regist. Petroburg. ut sup; Regist. Oliver Sutton ut sup.

‖ Regist. Petroburg.; Regist. Oliver Sutton, Episcop. Lincoln, and Hist. Northamptonshire, published 1791.

§ Holm Chartulary; Rot. Gaston. 3d Hen. VI.; and Dictionaire de M. de Bevy.

\* Ibid. Bloomfield's Hist. Norfolk, vol. V. p. 1387, &c. and Dictionaire de M. de Bevy.

¶ Bloomfield's Hist. Norfolk, vol. V. p. 1387, and Harl. MSS. No. 1391. Cole's Collections.



Thomas was father of

GEN. XXIV. A. D. 1505.—THOMAS (III.) RIDDELL, of Sallowes, Esq. He married Constantia, daughter of John Calle, of Melton, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. By an inquisition taken at the castle of Norwich, it appears Thomas died 20th September, anno 1545, leaving for his heir his only son John, then nine years of age.

GEN. XXV. A. D. 1543.—JOHN (II.) RIDDELL, of Sallowes, Esq. accordingly succeeded to the estate, when but a child. In the year 1558, he sold his manor of Sallowes, and other possessions in Norfolk, to Nicholas Southerton, being then aged twenty-four years. He then went to, and resided in Scotland, where he was well received by King James I. He married —, daughter of Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty, by Helen, daughter of — Lord Abernethy, of Salton, and left issue two sons, James and Francis. Francis the youngest entered into the church, and became Rector of Reeth or Reed, in Hertfordshire.||

GEN. XXVI. A. D. 1584.—JAMES (I.) RIDDELL,\* eldest son and heir of John, remained in Scotland, where his father had settled, and acquired property in the county of Edinburgh. To this, a remarkable addition was made by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Alleyne, Esq. a connection which formed a sufficient inducement for him to fix his residence in that country. By Elizabeth his wife, he left issue an only son, his heir,†

GEN. XXVII. A. D. 1620.—JAMES (II.) RIDDELL, of Kinglass, in Linlithgowshire, Esq. This estate he purchased soon after his father's death. He was a man of great

|| Ibid. Memoirs of the Family, and Newcourt's Repertorium.

\* This is the James Riddell whom Sir Robert Douglas, in his unfinished production of the Baronage of Scotland, erroneously describes as son of Robert, and grandson of Walter Riddell, of Riddell, Esq. an ancestor of the present Sir John Riddell, of Riddell, Bart. an ancient and respectable family. But as distinct from that of which this is a brief account, as any two families can be, according to what has already been sufficiently pointed out. No one, however, though unacquainted with the distinction in general, had ever supposed, as Sir Robert has done, that this James was of the Lillisleaf family in Scotland. But Sir Robert having seen an old certificate mentioning a James Riddell to be son of Robert, &c. as above, his partiality for families long settled in Scotland (which is well known) led him to conclude, without examining either into its authenticity, or application, to refer it to the James Riddell of this family.—If it is authentic, it probably refers to a James Riddell who was a merchant and burghers of Edinburgh, in the time of King James VI. of Scotland, who had been in Poland, and was father of Patrick, and grandfather of Robert and James (which last is also confounded in some respects by Douglas with the succeeding James of this family) all shopkeepers in Edinburgh. Vid. Burghers Book of Edinburgh.

† Register Book of the Family; Contract of Marriage, and other papers penes Jacob Riddell Baronettum.

The following acrostic verses in praise of this James, and the antiquity of his family, which are still preserved among the other papers of the family, may deserve a place here, as being a curiosity.

ACCROSTICHON

*Upon his worthie and approved Friend JAMES RIDDELL.*

J I cannot chuse bot preyle thy noble name;  
A As one descendet from one anciene stoke;  
M Mars into belyck hea renommet thee feme,  
E Excelling all the base and vulgar sorte.

great talents, and of the most exemplary virtues, both public and private. To his patriotic endeavours, Scotland is indebted for the introduction of some of its most valuable manufactures. To these endeavours, his great influence, both in England and Scotland, gave success, as it procured him the concurrence and assistance of some of the most eminent men at that time, and particularly that worthy nobleman, the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, who, in one manufactory, joined with him in the partnership. Being a man of the most liberal spirit, he was equally respected, during the time of the commonwealth, and afterwards under the newly established monarchical government. For some time he was Commissary General to the parliament's forces in Scotland. Many friendly letters which passed between him and General Monk, together with a passport written, signed, and sealed by the general himself, in Nov. 1659, are still preserved. Probably the general's affection for Mr. Riddell was increased on account of his being descended of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, consequently of Galfridus or Geoffrey Lord Ridel.

He married on the 19th September, 1639, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Foulis, of Ravelstone, Esq. Master of the King's Mint; niece to Sir James Foulis, of Collington, in Mid-Lothian, and to Sir David Foulis, of Ingleby, in Yorkshire, Bart. and aunt to Sir John Foulis Primrose, of Dunipace, Bart. ancestor of the late Sir Archibald Primrose.\*

By her he had issue nine sons, the two eldest of whom successively became his heirs; and eight daughters, one of whom was married to Walter Riddell, of Minto, Esq. This alliance is the first we know of, which took place between the two families of Ridel and De Ridale.—This James died A. D. 1674, aged sixty-six years.†

GEN. XXVIII. A. D. 1674.—JAMES (III.) RIDDELL, Esq. succeeded his father in the estate of Kinglafs. He was a captain in the service of the states of Holland. He greatly encumbered his paternal estate. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother.†

GEN. XXVIII. A. D. 1688.—GEORGE (I.) RIDDELL, of Kinglafs, Esq. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Captain John Tailzeour, by his first wife, who was daughter of Dr. John Evans, Rector of Lewisham, in Kent, descended of an

S So hold thyself of a brave losfee mind,  
R Resembles rycht thee art comyt of that kynd,  
I Join all the ait wyse and judicious;  
D Descreet in lyfe and conversation,  
D Detesting all evil leasfes vitious,  
E Esteem'd, belov'd, and of gentill fashoun;  
L Lostie and gallant, a youth of pregnant spritt,  
L Lykely by fortoun to be raisit by merit.

\* Ib. Ib. Ib.

Of this family of Ravelstone are descended, in the female line, the present Marquis of Tweeddale, Hay of Newton, Lord Henderland, Scot of Maleny, Hepburn of Humbie, Hepburn of Keith, Gibson of Durie, &c.; and in the male line, William Foulis, of Woodhall, Esq. is the representative.

† Register Book of the Family.

† Ibid. and papers in the Archives of the Family.

ancient



ancient family in Wales. He was succeeded at his death, which happened A. D. 1706, by his only son,§

GEN. XXIX. A. D. 1706.—GEORGE (II.) RIDDELL, Esq. in whose time the estate of Kinglass went out of the family, *anno* 1718. He married Christiana, daughter of Andrew Paterson, of Kirkton, Esq. by Barbara, his third wife, daughter of Colonel Mc. Dougal, a younger son of the ancient family of Freugh, now represented by the Earl of Dumfries; and sister of James Paterson, of Kirkton, Esq. who married the Honourable Catharine, daughter of John Lord Gray.†

By her he had issue nine sons. Those surviving being Sir James Riddell, John, and Robert.

John Riddell, Esq. of Bath, the second surviving son, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirs of Samuel Shorte, of Bishop's Swympton, in the county of Devon, Esq. By her he has issue a son, named George James, and a daughter, Eliza.

Robert Riddell, of Carzield, in the county of Dumfries, Esq. late an officer in the Blues, married Susanna Audry, daughter and coheirs of Reynold Kemeys, Esq. of the county of Monmouth. By her he had three sons, George James, who is in the army, John Reginald, and Robert Andrew; and two daughters, Susanna Catharine Barbara, and Sarah Burdon Elizabeth.

GEN. XXX.—SIR JAMES (IV.) RIDDELL, of Ardnamurchan, and Sunart, the eldest surviving son of George (II.) Riddell, Esq. had the honour to be created a baronet by the king's most excellent majesty, 1778. Some years previous thereto, he had had the title of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him.

He married, first, Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Milles, of Billockby, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. by Helen his third wife, daughter of Major Ferrior, of Hemby, and M. P. for Yarmouth, in the same county. By her he had four sons; the second and fourth of whom died young. The eldest son, Thomas Milles Riddell, of Mount-Riddell, Esq. in the county of Stirling, in the year 1784, married Margaretta, daughter of Colonel Dugald Campbell, and sister of Colonel Duncan Campbell, of Lochnell, in the county of Argyle, by whom he has issue a son, named James Milles, and four daughters, Christiana Drummond, Mary Milles Geva, Sarah Burdon, and Eleanora Frazer Basset.—The next surviving son, George James Riddell, of Loddon-stubs, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. a most accomplished youth, unfortunately fell in a duel, 23d of April, 1783, universally regretted. He was then a lieutenant in the second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, aged twenty-four years.

Sir James married secondly in the year 1775, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Burdon, Esq. in the county of Durham. In her right, Sir James enjoys considerable property in the counties of Durham and York, as heir to her father, and to her grandfather, Henry Foster, Esq.

Sir James is the thirtieth generation from Wulgrinus, the first Earl of Angouleme and Perigord, in France; the twenty-third from Galfridus or Geoffrey Ridel, who came over with William the Conqueror, and first possessed lands in England; and the twentieth from Hugh Ridel, who was the first of the

§ Register Book of the Family, papers in the Archives of the Family, and Contract of Marriage.

† Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

## PEDIGREE OF THE RIDELS.

chief branch of the family who held lands in Scotland. His posterity are now undoubtedly the male representatives of Galfridus Ridel, Lord Justiciary of England, Richard Basset, Lord Justiciary of England, and of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, nephew to William the Conqueror.

Sir James bears for his arms

Quarterly—1st quarter, the arms of Riddell, Or three piles Gules in point, with a dexter bend azure over all—2d quarter, the arms of Basset, fix pieces wavy, Or and Gules—3d quarter, the arms of the ancient Earls of Angouleme and Perigord, with those of Archiac and Botaville—4th quarter, the arms of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Robert de Buci.

Over all are two escucheons of pretence for Milles and Burdon, quartered with Foster's, and a bloody hand in the middle, as a Bart. of Ulster.

Supporters—A female on the dexter side representing agriculture, and on the other side a warrior representing honour.

Motto—*UTILIS ET DULCE.*

Crest—A hand holding a baton issuing from a French earl's coronet, with the motto,—*DE APULIA.*





